

NOTTINGHAM NOW ON RETIRED LIST

Colonel of Fourth Regiment Has Withdrawn From Service.

WILL NOT FACE COURTMARTIAL

Retirement Ends Sensational Investigation of Charges Made by Chaplain Parker That Nottingham Had Grossly Attacked the Governor of Virginia and Others.

Colonel Thomas J. Nottingham, commanding the Fourth Virginia Regiment, center of the most sensational case which has arisen in the Virginia military in recent years, yesterday offered his resignation as an officer in the service, upon the order of Adjutant-General W. W. Sale, the resignation was accepted and Colonel Nottingham placed on the retired list.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bernard Salomon was designated by General Sale to assume command of the Fourth Regiment, and will be the ranking officer of the regiment at the Mount Gretna encampment. The same mails brought the resignation of Major Laurence Waring, brigade commissary officer. This resignation, however, was accepted.

Colonel Nottingham's resignation, coming at a time when he was facing an official investigation at the hands of Brigadier-General C. C. Vaughan, recommended by an opinion handed down by Governor Mann, caused a sensation in military circles. It put an unexpected end to an unprovoked military episode, in which Colonel Nottingham stood charged by the chaplain of his own regiment with using vulgar and obscene language toward the Governor of the State, General C. C. Vaughan and other of his superior officers.

Charge Preferred by Parker. The incident first came to public notice last September, when Captain William G. Parker, chaplain of the Fourth Regiment, and pastor of the Park Place Methodist Church, in Richmond, offered his resignation to General Sale, stating as the reason for his action that conditions at the head of the regiment were unsatisfactory. He was asked to explain the reasons for his resignation. The explanation was forthcoming at once and was to the effect that Colonel Nottingham, the commanding officer of the regiment, had applied gross and vulgar language toward ranking officers of the State military, as well as to an officer of the regular army. More specifically, he charged that on the occasion of the Gettysburg Re-enactment, he was told by Governor Mann was on an official visit to the troops, Colonel Nottingham, in the chaplain's presence, spoke of the State Executive in the grossest and most abusive manner.

Court of Inquiry Ordered. The charges launched by Captain Parker created a nine days' sensation in the State and caused Governor Mann to take action. He designated a court of inquiry consisting of Colonel Leedy, Lieutenant-Colonel Craighead and Major Wortham to conduct a rigid examination into the case and to formulate a report. The court sat in Norfolk in April, and Captain Johnson, of that city, appeared as Nottingham's counsel.

Immediately following the charges preferred by Captain Parker, Colonel Nottingham issued a point blank denial, maintaining that the charges had no basis in fact. It was followed by a statement from Captain Parker, in which he repeated the charges and introduced additional evidence. Colonel Nottingham, upon this, admitted that he had used some unbecoming language in the presence of the official court, but declared that Captain Parker's version was much exaggerated and that it failed to give the affair its true color, by omitting to mention certain extenuating circumstances.

Among the witnesses summoned to give testimony at the court of inquiry in Norfolk were Captain Parker, Lieutenant-Colonel Bernard W. Salomon, Major Israel Brown, Captain David S. Eshelby, Major Allen, Captain Robert Y. Conner, Major J. H. Egan and Major Frederick L. Cudde.

Guilt of "Inexplicable Conduct." After a lengthy session the court of inquiry found Colonel Nottingham guilty of "inexplicable conduct," and recommended that he be either severely reprimanded or punished by court-martial, at the discretion of the appointing power. The court also recommended that Captain Parker's resignation be accepted for the good of the service.

Governor Mann took the report of the court of inquiry under advisement, and issued a statement on July 4, taking the position that the court had not found the facts upon which it declared Colonel Nottingham guilty of reprehensible conduct. The Governor declined to follow its recommendation touching this matter, and, washing his hands of the entire case, referred the whole matter to Brigadier-General C. C. Vaughan, with the direction that he take such action as may seem to him to promote the good of the service.

Touching the findings of the court in relation to Captain Parker Governor Mann approved those that sustained the chaplain, but disallowed the recommendation that he be permitted to resign for the good of the service. The Governor's opinion was not accompanied by citations from the evidence introduced before the court of inquiry. It is known, however, that the evidence supported in the main the charges preferred by Captain Parker.

Dinner served, Roof Garden, Hotel Richmond, Sunday, 6:30 P. M. Menu.

GRONER SUCCEEDS JUDGE L. L. LEWIS

Taft Makes Political Friend District Attorney.

STEAM ROLLER STILL AT WORK

New Appointee Close Ally of Alvah H. Martin and Bascom C. Slomp—Retirement of Distinguished Lawyer a Great Surprise to Richmond Republicans.

President William Howard Taft yesterday sent to the Senate the name of Lawrence Groner, of Norfolk, to succeed Judge L. L. Lewis as district attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, thereby proving anew that the Republican steamroller, like the wheels of the gods, grinds slowly but surely, and is, above all, no respecter of persons.

The announcement from Washington came to all those who knew Judge Lewis as a thunderbolt out of a clear sky. One after another, as lifelong friends and associates, were informed of the news, they expressed amazement and regret. Nothing in recent years came so completely as a surprise as the simple announcement that the chief executive, for a reason that has not yet been made clear, had deliberately removed from the government service a public lawyer who has served it with distinction for ten years.

Declines to Make Statement. "I prefer to say nothing about the matter—that is all the statement I can make," said Judge Lewis last night, over the long distance telephone, last night. His statement of such a thing had reached him, and he regretted it more than he can say.

"It's like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky," said Postmaster Edgar Allan, Jr., discussing the report from Washington. Nothing has transpired to lead to any reliable lawyer who has served it with distinction for ten years.

Statement by Judge Waddill. When shown the announcement last night by a representative of The Times-Dispatch, Judge Edmund Waddill, Jr., of the United States District Court, said that he was not surprised to hear of the change in the United States attorney's office in this district, since he knew some days ago that Judge Lewis had sent in his resignation—an action he has been contemplating some time. He had declined to submit his resignation, Judge Waddill, because of important business pending in his office—notably the celebrated Trice case in the Supreme Court of the United States, which has only within the last fifteen days been decided in favor of the government.

Judge Waddill said further that it went without saying that Judge Lewis has made a first-class officer and will be greatly missed. Personally, he said, he regretted to see him give up the position that he has long filled with much talent and unusual satisfaction.

Much Talk of Politics. Those who would discuss the matter at all last night were unanimous in ascribing the latest shift to party politics originating in the campaign preceding the Chicago convention. As far as the public is concerned, the story that links between the sudden resignation of Judge Lewis by Attorney Groner, it appears to be a simple case of reward for work well done.

These facts are well known. D. Lawrence Groner, of Norfolk, has been active in the interest of President Taft and stands close to Alvah H. Martin and Bascom C. Slomp in the party councils. The Martin-Slomp combination is popularly credited with swinging the Norfolk convention safely into the Taft column. Groner was one of the delegates to the national convention at Chicago and made a warm speech seconding Senator Elihu Root for the temporary chairmanship.

With no other reason ascribed for the surprising action of the President, it seems to be a safe conjecture, in view of the present-day political complexion of the State, that the administration has replaced a man who has held himself somewhat aloof from the political game with one who has rendered active service in the time of need.

Stands High in Profession. A lifelong Republican and of Republican descent, Judge Lewis has succeeded in gaining the highest esteem of men in both parties. As a member of the legal profession, no man in the State enjoys greater respect than the United States district attorney of the Eastern District of Virginia.

Judge Lewis served with distinction in the Supreme Court of the United States, and in the Court of Appeals, to which he was appointed by the Governor of Virginia during Reconstruction days. For a number of years he was a prominent practicing attorney of this city. In 1906 he was Republican candidate for Governor, but lost to the Democratic ticket. He was appointed United States district attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia by President McKinley. He has been known as a man of independent mind and has never allied himself with the so-called office-holding ring of Republicans in Virginia. Another man he consistently held himself free from entangling alliances.

Groner Well Known. D. Lawrence Groner, Judge Lewis's successor, is a well-known practicing attorney of Norfolk in this section of the State. He played a prominent part in the Chicago convention and is reported to be among the confidential political friends of the President. He

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BLEASE ACCUSED OF CONSPIRACY

Sale of Pardon to Convict Laid at Governor's Door.

EVIDENCE GIVEN BY DETECTIVE

Case Against South Carolina's Chief Executive Grows More Sensational, and His Alleged Official Corruption Will Be Sifted to Bottom by Investigating Committee.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 13.—Sensational testimony, charging Governor Cole Blease of South Carolina, with official corruption, was introduced before the legislative investigating committee of that State at today's hearing. A. S. Reed, a Tulsa detective, and Thomas H. Felder, the Atlanta attorney, were the principal witnesses.

So unexpected was the character of the evidence that, after the hearing was adjourned, Chairman H. B. Carhart of the committee asserted that the newly introduced charges against the South Carolina Governor would be thoroughly sifted.

Detective Reed's testimony included facts taken from a dictograph which he had secured from the purchase of a convict's pardon from the South Carolina penitentiary. The records, Reed testified, were of conversations between the detective and Sam J. Nichols, a Spartanburg attorney, and Governor Blease.

Pardon Conspiracy. Reed testified that a convict named Johnson, with several aliases, serving ten years in the penitentiary for bank robbery, had been pardoned by the Governor. The negotiations were conducted by Nichols. After making arrangements with Johnson, according to the detective's testimony, he called upon Nichols and informed the latter that the convict was held in a large estate, but could only become a beneficiary by securing his pardon.

The detective testified that Nichols was interested and the former agreed to pay the attorney a handsome fee. The negotiations were conducted by Nichols. After making arrangements with Johnson, according to the detective's testimony, he called upon Nichols and informed the latter that the convict was held in a large estate, but could only become a beneficiary by securing his pardon.

The amount was tentatively fixed at \$10,000 or \$15,000. The record also showed that Nichols repeatedly referred to the amount of the proceeds which would go to Governor Blease for signing the pardon. On two occasions this sum was stated at \$5,000. According to the record, Nichols was to receive \$5,000 and his law partner, C. P. Sims, \$5,000.

A number of telegrams were introduced in evidence from Nichols to Reed, one of which was to the effect that Nichols had left Spartanburg to confer with Blease about the pardon.

Money Avails Pardon. When Reed had about concluded, Thomas H. Felder testified that a certain amount of money had been put on deposit with the understanding it was to be released to Nichols. Order as soon as Reed secured a cipher from Nichols stating that the convict had been pardoned.

"We know," testified Mr. Felder, "that Nichols left Spartanburg to confer with Governor Blease, that he saw Blease at Barnwell, and that he was closeted with the Governor. The night, we have been unable to locate Nichols to-day, however."

Mystery surrounding the adjournment of the hearing from this morning until this afternoon was cleared up by Mr. Felder on the witness stand. He stated that he expected Governor Blease to sign Johnson's pardon during that time, and for that reason the postponement was made.

At the conclusion of Thomas H. Felder's testimony the hearing of the committee was indefinitely adjourned. Immediately after adjournment the committee met in executive session. The purpose of this meeting, it is stated, was to determine whether further hearings should be held.

The Dictograph Record. The dictograph record of the conversation between Detective Reed and Sam J. Nichols, taken at Spartanburg, was made the day before the South Carolina delegation left for Baltimore. The conversation lasted five hours and covered a wide range of topics. While discussing the Johnson pardon, Nichols is recorded as saying that Blease would surely grant the pardon after the election, although Nichols was not sure of his action before that time.

"Blease always does as I tell him," Nichols is recorded as saying, "and if we insist we may be able to get the pardon before he is elected. We have got to get up a petition, but I can get anybody to sign it. Blease don't care a darn who signs the petition, all he wants is the petition."

Continuing, the record credits Nichols as saying the only thing he had done since Blease was Governor that caused comment was securing the Governor's signature to the bill authorizing a franchise for the Interurban Railroad from Spartanburg and Greenwood to Charlotte. The bill was adopted with only three votes to spare.

According to the record, Nichols

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WILSON AND CLARK HOLD CONFERENCE

Speaker Travels to Seagirt to Visit Democratic Nominee.

TALK TOGETHER MORE THAN HOUR

Defeated Candidate for Nomination Taciturn and Fatigued When He Leaves—Refused to Discuss Wilson as a Leader, and Is Silent on Subject of Bryan.

SEASIDE, N. J., July 12.—Speaker Champ Clark met Governor Wilson this afternoon. He arrived a half-hour earlier than he had said he would and left an hour earlier. Unsmiling, monosyllabic, plainly fatigued and under a strain, he declined to discuss Woodrow Wilson as a leader. He also refused to talk politics, except that of the Ninth District of Missouri.

The speaker arrived after the Governor had been conversing for some time with two other guests, Charles R. Crane, of Chicago, and President Van Hise, of Wisconsin University, both of whom have been prominent as La Follette supporters. Mr. Crane said he was going back to Chicago to work for Wilson and would be glad to contribute to the Democratic nominee's campaign fund.

Tonight in talking with the newspaper men Governor Wilson said that the subject of contributions had not been touched upon in his conversation with Mr. Crane and that he had been no pledge of support for the Governor on his visit to the part.

Mr. Clark had thought that he would arrive on the 21st afternoon train, so that the Governor and his family sat down to luncheon with the Governor and his family. He of Wisconsin University, and Charles R. Crane, of Chicago, believing he had an hour at least before the speaker would arrive. The Governor's place was at the head of the table, where he sat facing his driveway before the house.

Reverend spoke for about two o'clock. The speaker alone. He stopped a few feet from the auto which would have gone after him in another twenty minutes.

Goes to Meet Him. The Governor recognized the speaker, who he thought the speaker half-way up the walk. The Governor advanced smiling, his hand outstretched. Mr. Clark strode forward.

"I am very glad to meet you, Mr. Speaker," said the Governor cordially. Mr. Clark's response was not heard. The Governor bowed and waved with his hand towards the speaker, who the speaker looking in silence the two men disappeared through the door. It was about one hour and twenty minutes later that Clark reappeared alone and took a seat on the veranda.

The speaker was then Governor Wilson said tonight to the reporters. His position was admirable and generous in every respect. I suppose he told you what we talked about, did not he?

"He said you would do that if you saw fit for us to know," the Governor was told.

"What we discussed was chiefly the business pending in the House and the prospects of adjournment," Governor Wilson responded. "I told me in some detail what the state of the business was and what the prospects of adjournment were. Of course, the whole country knows the prospects of adjournment, but he was kind enough to tell me the details of the business. We talked about that most of the time. The rest was chiefly in explaining the very generous position which he takes in regard to the campaign—he will do everything in his power to help us."

Discuss the Trusts. "I had two other calls to-day, Mr. Charles R. Crane and President Van Hise, of Wisconsin University. Mr. Van Hise had devoted a great deal of time to the trusts and had intended to discuss that subject with me. We spent perhaps three-quarters of an hour on that. I wish I had more time to discuss that big subject with him. I was extremely interested in what he had to say. He has the scientific habit of mind that goes into the features thoroughly."

"And did Mr. Crane join in the discussion?" Governor Wilson was asked. "Mr. Crane accompanied Mr. Van Hise. He paid me a visit of compliment."

"Mr. Crane told some of us this afternoon that he was going to vote for you," a reporter said, "and that he would like to contribute to your campaign fund if you would permit him to mention contributions to you."

"No, the subject of contributions did not arise."

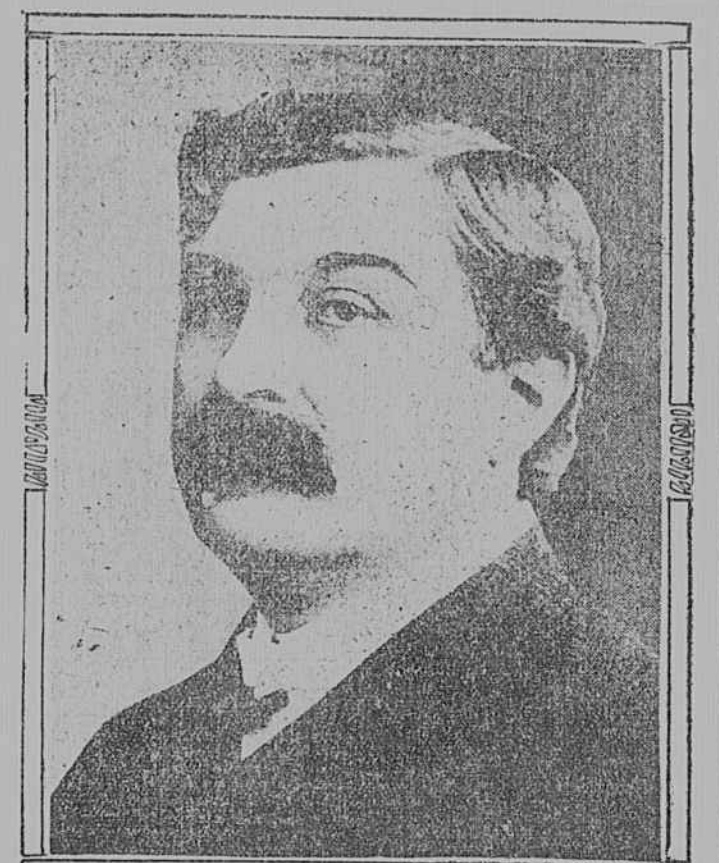
"Did he pledge his support?" "No."

When Speaker Clark left the Governor came out on the porch and sat down in a rocking chair and told the reporters he was willing to talk on any one of eight subjects, including the Copernican theory of astronomy, art, music, the Ninth Congressional District of Missouri and books, but he would not talk on politics. The newspaper men plied him with questions on many forbidden topics.

"The Governor invited me to come here, and I came, and I thought I ought to do so," he said. "We talked about many things. He can tell you about them if he wants to; if he doesn't you will have to let them go. It's easier for us to come down here and see him than it is for him to prow around the country and see us."

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Leaves Senate in Disgrace



U.S. SENATOR WILLIAM LORIMER

WHERE ALL CREDIT REALLY BELONGS NEW LAW CAUSES ACUTE SITUATION

To Whom Else Should Praise Be Given But Colonel Roosevelt?

HE ADMITS IT HIMSELF, WOMEN ALSO OBDURATE

Exultingly Shouts That He Brought About Expulsion of Lorimer.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 13.—The Lorimer fight was my light and the victory is my victory," exultingly shouted Colonel Roosevelt to-night when informed of the action of the Senate in declaring void the election of the Illinois Senator to the upper house of Congress.

"There never would have been any serious attempt to oust Lorimer," Roosevelt continued, "if it had not been for me. The whole thing began when I refused to dine with Lorimer at the Hamilton Club in Chicago two years ago. If I had sat quietly through that dinner there would have been no division in the Senate committee, and the entire subject would have been dropped. I made the stand against Lorimer then. When it looked that the fight would be dropped anyhow, I took up the case against Lorimer again last year, and as a result the Senate was forced to act. Lorimer made it very plain in his speech that he blamed me. I wanted him to do so."

Roosevelt continued, "The present structures by W. J. Long, on the 'Bull Moose' in which the man whom Roosevelt characterized as the 'original nature fakir,' used Roosevelt's own writings to demonstrate that the 'Bull Moose' was not an animal of the highest order of intelligence."

"Mr. Long is an expert on unnatural history," declared Roosevelt. "He is as good a judge of natural history as Lorimer is of corruption, and the characterizations of Long and Lorimer are equally impossible."

Roosevelt insisted that the declaration of Charles R. Crane, the Chicago banker, for Governor Wilson was expected, and he denied that Crane was ever one of his supporters.

"Mr. Crane has never been with us," said Roosevelt. "He was for La Follette, and when the Wisconsin Senator was defeated he went over to Wilson. The statement that he gave any funds to my cause is absurd."

FORDE AND WIFE SAIL

Under Assumed Name They Are On for Honey-moon.

New York, July 12.—Under the assumed names of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Stanley, Stanley D. Forde, the actor, and his wife, who was Mrs. Helen Story, youthful divorcee and heiress to the late Judge Robert Hill's millions, sailed to-day on their honeymoon trip to Europe. Forde, who was named as correspondent in his wife's recent divorce action, assailed the justice of the decision. "We were perfectly innocent," he said, "but we will be happy to accept the blame if the public let us alone."

Jefferson Hayes Davis, Jr. Dies in Colorado Springs

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Colorado Springs, Col., July 13.—Jefferson Hayes Davis, Jr., the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Hayes Davis, of this city, and the great-grandson of Jefferson Davis, President of the Southern Confederacy, died to-day after a short illness. The body will be taken to Denver to-morrow for cremation, and the ashes will be taken to Richmond, where interment will be made in the family plot.

LORIMER'S NAME STRICKEN FROM ROLL OF SENATE

By Vote of 55 to 28 Seat of Illinois Man is Declared Vacant.

GOES WITH TAIN OF CORRUPTION

With Long Fight Ended, Loser Swaggers Defiantly Away From Those Who Had Voted to Purge Chamber of His Presence—His Exit Is Dramatic.

Washington, July 13.—The vote in the Senate on the resolution introduced by Senator La Follette, of Tennessee, to declare that Lorimer had been elected by "corrupt methods and practices" and that the election was therefore null and void. On that resolution the Senators voted as follows:

Against Lorimer—Democrats. Arkansas, Arizona, Bacon, Georgia; Bryan, Florida, Clark, Arkansas; Gardner, Maine; Chamberlain, Oregon; Gore, Oklahoma; Hitchcock, Nebraska; Johnston, Maine; Kern, Indiana; New Jersey; Myers, Virginia; Martine, New Jersey; Montana; Newlands, Nevada; O'Gorman, New York; Overman, North Carolina; Pomeroy, Ohio; Rayner, Maryland; Reed, Missouri; Shively, Indiana; Simmons, North Carolina; Smith, Arizona; Smith, South Carolina; Stone, Missouri; Swanson, Virginia; Watson, West Virginia; Williams, Mississippi. Total, 28.

Against Lorimer—Republicans. Borah, Idaho; Bourne, Oregon; Briggs, New Jersey; Riatow, Kansas; Brown, Nebraska; Johnson, Ohio; Clapp, Minnesota; Crawford, South Dakota; Cullum, Illinois; Cummins, Iowa; Curtis, Kansas; Dixon, Montana; Fall, New Mexico; Gronna, North Dakota; Kenyon, Iowa; La Follette, Wisconsin; Lodge, Massachusetts; Nelson, Minnesota; Patterson, Vermont; Polk, Washington; Root, New York; Sanders, Tennessee; Smith, Michigan; Sutherland, Utah; Townsend, Michigan; Works, California. Total, 55.

For Lorimer—Democrats. Bailey, Texas; Fletcher, Florida; Foster, Louisiana; Johnston, Kansas; Painter, Kentucky; Smith, Maryland; Thornton, Louisiana; Tillman, South Carolina. Total, 8.

For Lorimer—Republicans. Bradley, Kentucky; Brandegee, Connecticut; Catron, New Mexico; Burnham, New Hampshire; Clark, Wyoming; Crane, Massachusetts; Dillingham, Vermont; Gallinger, New Hampshire; Chamberlain, South Dakota; Guggenheim, Colorado; Jones, Washington; Lippitt, Rhode Island; McQuinn, North Dakota; Oliver, Pennsylvania; Penrose, Pennsylvania; Perkins, California; Stephens, Delaware; Smoot, Utah; Stephenson, Wisconsin; Wetmore, Rhode Island. Total, 26.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Washington, July 13.—"William Lorimer, Senator from Illinois," was the record blotted late this afternoon from the Senate rolls—stricken forever with the stain that "corrupt methods and practices" were used in his election.

To-night, in an office in the Senate office building, a bulky, tawny-haired man sat before a mahogany desk. It was William Lorimer, "Boss" Lorimer, "Bill" Lorimer, the "Blonde Boss," but not "Senator Lorimer." It was not even "Former Senator" Lorimer. For his expulsion from the Senate by a vote of 55 to 28, he had lost the stigma that he was never legally elected and never entitled to his seat.

At Lorimer's elbow were scattered sheaves of yellow paper. They were telegrams of sympathy, messages of hope, expressions of steadfast confidence and allegiance from scores of friends in Illinois and from many other States.

Defeated, humiliated and barred even from ever again entering the Senate chamber, Lorimer to-night was not crushed and broken. To many friends who called he renewed his protestations of innocence, of the legality of his election. He declined at first to make any public statement. He bitterly denounced the newspapers and denied himself to newspaper men. To callers he proclaimed the "gross injustice of his expulsion." He reiterated his belief that he was hounded in the Senate by the "trust press."

Lorimer's Statement. Late to-night, however, Lorimer consented to make a brief statement to the newspaper men regarding his future course of action.

"I must think things over and talk to my friends before I can say whether I shall go into a political fight," the one-time Senator declared. "The place for me to make a fight, should I determine upon such a course, would be before the people. The candidates for the Legislature which will select my successor have already been selected by now. Consequently, I cannot go into the coming fight. Thus, I shall have to wait until two years hence. I do not intend to wait far ahead. Before reaching any decision on that point, I want a full opportunity to talk with my friends back home."

Lorimer said he had neglected his personal affairs to make his fight for the Senate. He had neglected his personal affairs to make his fight for the Senate. He had neglected his personal affairs to make his fight for the Senate.

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Dinner served, Roof Garden, Hotel Richmond, Sunday, 6:30 P. M. Menu.